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Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McK an County. His office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

Williamsport Dec. 24, 1874.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand, opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Yeomans, he is prepared to sell Chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c.

WM. SPECHT.

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1875.

Consecration.

All the kisses that I have given,
I grudge from my soul to-day,
And of all I have ever taken,
I would take the thought away

How I wish my lips had been hermits,
Held apart from faith and kin
That fresh from God's holy service,
To love's, they might enter in.

—Scribner.

THE KING OF THE GNOMES.

A GERMAN LEGEND.

"My friend," quoth the German professor, "we have a long evening before us, and to help pass away the time, I will relate a little legend of the King of the Gnomes, which, I think, has never been published."

These sprites are commonly supposed to dwell in the interior of the Berenge-birge, or Giant mountain; that they are possessed of fabulous riches, and often roam the earth in divers shapes and disguises. The one in question is better known by the sobriquet of Rhubazahl, or "Turnip-counter," derived from a legend that has spread over almost every civilized country.

In the little hamlet of Hirschberg lived a poor student called Gottfried Goetal. He was very poor, but proud and haughty, and kept himself closely within his small, scantily-furnished chamber at the inn. How he managed to live—since he performed no manual labor—none could tell; and he had cold, reserved manner effectually repelled the curious.

"Bah! stuff! nonsense! A greater lie was never uttered," he exclaimed, pettishly, throwing the book he had been reading into one corner of the room, then, filling his pipe, he muttered, between his teeth "Mumm is a humbug, and the Rhubazahl another. Such a being exists only in the book Volksmahrchen, hatched by the brain of an idiot. But then—how I would like to clap eyes upon those great piles of gold and silver—would behold the magic spot where precious jewels are used like cobble-stones to pave their roads. Perhaps I would continue living the dog's life that has been mine for the past year could I but get within arm's length of old Rhubazahl's hoards. If there be such a spirit I dare him to appear to me. At least, he should see that there is one mortal who is free from the awe and terror that even the mention of his name appears to produce in these ignorant clowns. Bah! pshaw! what folly!"

And the student settled into a more comfortable attitude before the glowing fire, while the thin, blue smoke from his meerschaum curled in fantastic wreaths above his head.

Suddenly he heard a sonorous ahem! close beside his elbow, and quickly turning his head, a peculiar thrill of awe crept over him as his gaze fell upon a strange-looking object seated upon the edge of the table. It was the figure of a man, but the student trembled as he recalled the description given of Rhubazahl, for this intruder was an exact prototype of the king of the gnomes. The round, full face was blackened and grimed with coal dust, while a long beard of fiery red hue hung nearly to his waist. But the eyes, so wild, so fierce, filled with a strange, lurid glare, emitting tiny sparks like molten iron, overshadowed all else.

"Who—what are you?" faltered the student.

"Ho! ho! ho! Don't you know me? I'm the lord of the mountains, or, as fools sometimes call me, Rhubazahl!" laughed the coalman.

"Then there is such a spirit! Well, what do you want here?" demanded Gottfried, reassured by the good-natured tone of his strange visitor.

"That is precisely the question I wished to ask you. You dared me to visit you, and now I am ready to hear your reasons. Do not fear," he added, as the student hesitated; "but speak boldly. I detest a coward."

"Well, then, if I must, I must; and if you are displeased, so be it. But first let me tell you my reasons. I came of an honorable family, who were supposed to be very wealthy, but when my father died a man came forward and showed papers proving that he had loaned money on the estates, receiving mortgages covering the whole, and that there was not a single heller left us. So we were turned out, and while my mother and sister went to live with a distant relative, who is but little better off than ourselves, I could not bear to be dependent, and came here. To-night I was reading 'Mumm's Volksmahrchin,' and doubting the existence of such a being as he described Rhubazahl, I gave utterance to the words you must have overheard."

"And you have not told me what it is you wish with me," persisted the gnome.

"I will tell," replied the student, with increasing boldness. "Tradition says that you have in your mountain home vast stores of gold and silver which have lain idle for ages. Now, the sum that would enable me to buy back our estate would not be missed in the least by you if these stories are true. What I wish, then, is that you will take me to your home—that you will allow me to at least look upon these riches—and perhaps we can make some bargain."

"Well, well! I must confess that you are the boldest—not to say the most impudent—being I have ever had the pleasure of beholding. Pray, why should I do this for you after the by no means complimentary terms you bestowed upon me not long since?"

"Because 'twill show you are generous and high-minded, and will in part act as an offset to the many evils that are laid at your door," retorted Gottfried.

"Better and better! I began to like you, sir student, and if you dare accompany me, I will at any rate show you my home, as you call it," laughed the gnome.

"Dare! you shall see!" scornfully cried the student, as he proceeded to don his outdoor garments.

"But what security have you that, when I once have you completely in my power, I will not put you to death, or hold you a captive until the day of doom?"

"I will risk that. If you kill me—well, we can die but once. But if you think to keep me as a prisoner, 'twill go hard but I find means to make you repent it."

"Ho! ho! ho! come, we will settle that when our journey is ended," and so speaking, the coalman led the way down stairs, and out of the inn, closely followed by Goetal.

The air was bitter cold, laden with particles of sleet and snow, and blew fitfully in their faces, penetrating the student's thin, well-worn garments, chilling him to the bone. But he thought not of that. The good humored demeanor of his strange companion inspired him with hope, and already he began building castles, and planning what wonders he would perform with the riches he was about to obtain.

They were not long in reaching the base of the mountain, and after ascending about half way, they paused before a large boulder that was partially imbedded in the frozen earth. Against this Rhubazahl placed one hand, and with seeming ease it rolled aside, discovering to the student's gaze a long, gloomy passage apparently leading into the heart of the mountain.

"Do you wish to go further? Pause and reflect. What would your puny arm and mortal strength avail against the weight of this rock? Advance one step and you are entirely in my power," admonished the gnome, restraining the impatient student who would have rushed headlong into the mountain.

"Bah! do you think I have come this far merely to see you roll aside that rock? Lead on, or I shall think that you are the one who fears!"

The gnome did not reply, but entered, closely followed by Gottfried, while the large boulder rolled back into its place with a sudden crash. As they proceeded, the passage became lighted up by the fiery eyeballs of the Rhubazahl, that shot forth broad streams of light. The roof and walls reflected the gleam, until it seemed as though they were papered with fireflies and glow worms. But Goetal knew right well what those glittering sparks were, and that one handful of them would not only enable him to buy back his estates, but leave him the wealthiest man for leagues around his birthplace. His palms itched to grasp some of the precious stones, but he restrained himself, and followed close upon the footsteps of his guide.

Suddenly they turned a projecting point, and stood at the entrance of a spacious chamber, so gorgeous and dazzling as to almost blind the student. He could go no further, but sank upon the ground, drinking in with thirsty eyes the countless riches that lay in huge piles upon the floor. Rhubazahl looked down upon him with a cynical smile upon his face.

"Ho! ho! my wise student, you see that greater lies can be told than that my wealth is countless, though you seemed to doubt the fact not long since. But now," he added, a little impatiently, "what more do you wish? I have shown you my home and my riches, as you term this dross; are you satisfied?"

"You know that I am not!" boldly cried Gottfried. "How much happier would be my lot, did I have to exist as before, now that I have seen these countless riches lying here, benefiting no person? No; I wish you to give me what I can carry from yonder pile. You would never miss it."

"Ho! ho! ho!" roared the gnome. "Thy tongue is nimble to-night, Sir Impudence; but take heed that it does not trip thee up. But why should I do this for you? Of how much more benefit would the gold thus bestowed be than if it rests here? How many nights would it keep thee and thy comrades carousing? How many lawless orgies—how many bitter tears and broken hearts would be the result?" he added, cynically.

"If you be what you pretend—a spirit—you should be able to consider your last question without any help. I scorn to reply to anything that casts a reflection upon my honor," retorted the student, haughtily. "What I did wish was to obtain a comfortable home for my mother and sister, to enable them to die under the same roof that covered their heads when the breath of life was first drawn. For myself I care little. I am young, and can do better with the world for myself. And now," he added, as he turned toward the entrance, "be so kind as to open the door and allow me to return as I came."

"Stay—I will let you have the gold; but there is one condition. You will think it a hard one; but if your greatest desire is to see your mother holding her own again, you will not hesitate long."

"Name it."

"I will freely give you all the precious stones you can pick up from yonder pile at one grasp, and what gold you can carry upon your back from here to the inn. In return for this, I ask only that you will wear, for one twelvemonth, a pair of ass's ears upon your head. These you must vow never to cover with any disguise, nor to have them removed. Should you do so, your fortune will vanish forever.

Gottfried Goetal made no reply for several minutes, but covered his face with his hands, seemingly buried in deep thought. Then he raised his head and firmly uttered:

"I accept your condition. Though why you should choose such a one, I cannot imagine."

"A mere whim of mine—nothing more," laughed the gnome.

"A most disagreeable one, I assure you. But remember," the student added, with a laugh, "you cried nothing against my dining upon cold steel, as I shall do, after my mother and sister are reinstated. You know just how it will be. Every person will be plucking at my beautiful ears, and, of course, I shall have to meet them, and if some of them don't do the business for me, why—I shall not be the first who has held fast to both ends of the sword, hilt in hand, while the body takes the blade."

"Be that as you like; I care not. Come," added the gnome, producing a bundle of stout canvas bags from a sort of closet. "Take what you want, and begone. I am growing weary of this farce."

The student placed several of the bags within each other, so that there would be no danger of their tearing, and then began gathering up the gold coins in great handfuls. After two or three he felt a strange sensation in the sides of his head, and on he lifted a hand he found it was caused by the ass's ears already rapidly growing. But he had now gone too far to retreat, and he rapidly filled his bag with as much gold as he could lift, then placed the handful of jewels safely within his breast pocket. With the gnome's assistance the sack was placed upon his shoulder, and leaving the "lord of the mountain," he staggered back to the inn, where he reached his room without discovery.

Next morning the student ordered a close conveyance, and promptly settled the landlord's bill, who nearly died of affright when he saw the great hairy ears that had grown so suddenly upon the head of the student. All questions as to the cause of this phenomenon were checked by the word Rhubazahl, and all was terror and confusion lest the same fate should befall themselves, and their hearts beat freer when the student disappeared from view.

Not to be unnecessarily prolix, Gottfried arrived at the city where the lawyer resided, held the title deeds, and finally purchased them. Of course he excited great curiosity, but he consoled himself that it was only a holy cause, and bore the trial as best he might. Then he went on again to the castle to open and prepare it for the reception of his relatives, while he proceeded to meet them and relate his strange adventures.

As he drew near where they were residing, his heart grew sick with thoughts of the grief they would feel, and he almost repented his bargain. He sent in his card, but remained in the carriage until he heard the two cries of joy, as his aged mother and lovely sister rushed from the house to greet him. Then he forgot all, and leaping from the vehicle, the trio were clasped in a close embrace. When they separated, Gottfried stood a little apart, and removed his hat. Still they did not appear alarmed. Then he raised his hand to where the hideous ears had been—and found them not!

They were indeed gone, and as he gazed around, astounded, he beheld the familiar form of the coalman, or Rhubazahl, who advanced, saying:

"My friend, I see that you were honest and true in what you told me, and so I withdraw the condition I imposed. Let all your actions in life be as noble as this, and you will be happy indeed."

So saying he vanished in a whirlwind of coaldust.

Gottfried explained the meaning of these words by relating his adventure with the King of Gnomes. Then they returned to the castle, where they lived happy, prosperous and contented, they and their descendants, for many long years.

So concluded my friend, the German professor.

PREVENTION OF INSANITY.—Some years since the superintendent of one of the Massachusetts hospitals, while commenting on the causes of insanity, said: The more we see of mental disease, in its various forms, the more we are convinced that the study of the prevention is infinitely more important than even the study of its cure, and that the dissemination of more correct views of the true way of living, and a more rigid observance of the laws of health and nature would greatly diminish its frequency.

A TIME.—"You jist ought to have been over to our house last night!" shouted one small boy to another. "Why—making pictures?" inquired the other. "Naw! much! Humph! No, sir; our folks went away and we had pop corn, one kinds of sweetened water, milk and camphor, drew the dog around in the tablecloth, and the hired girl told us eight ghost stories."

A Disaster in a Church.

Among all the sudden and heart-rending calamities that have happened in this city, says the New York *Herald*, there was never one so fitted to stir the public heart to mingled emotions of horror, pity, sympathy, indignation and an awful sense of the uncertainty of life as that which befell the quiet worshippers in St. Andrew's church, on Duane street. This edifice stands on the north side of Duane street, near Chatham street. Sweeny's Hotel, a large and high brick building, is located on the corner, facing both streets. Just west of it, on Duane street, and adjoining it, was a tall, narrow store, six stores in height, whose interior was consumed by fire on the 12th of January, leaving its iron front and brick side-walls standing. The next building to this is St. Andrew's church, a Catholic place of worship—a low, large structure, capable of seating on its floor and in its broad galleries about fifteen hundred people. Between the low-roofed church and the western side-wall of the tall, deep store left standing since the fire of January 12 was a space of some two or three feet.

This was the condition of things exterior to the church and in its close neighborhood when the congregation assembled for worship. The prayers, chants and other services which precede the sermon had been gone through with in regular order, and Father Carroll, of St. Stephen's church, was in the pulpit, in the midst of a discourse which rose to an unusual pitch of solemnity, as if some mysterious premonition were operating on the mind of the preacher. He was speaking of death, and warning the dense and crowded congregation of the fearful danger of postponing preparation for that event, when, with dreadful suddenness, his discourse was interrupted by a loud, stupefying crash, followed in a second or two by another. The wild amazement and frantic terror which ensued defies description. Those stupendous crashes came through the roof on the east side of the building, bringing down portions of the roof and a heavy, crushing mass of loose bricks upon the heads of the people in the gallery on that side. In the consternation, astonishment and horror which seized that crowded congregation persons in the gallery leaped over upon the heads of people in the pews, and there was a tumultuous rush toward the doors, in which many were either squeezed and crushed to death or dreadfully injured. In the confusion nobody knew how many had been killed or how many wounded in the gallery by the weight which came down upon their heads with the falling roof. After great effort and difficulty the church was at last cleared, the dead decently removed, the severely wounded taken to hospitals and the more slightly wounded to their homes.

The cause of this horrible spectacle of death, maiming, fright, confusion and horror, which came without warning and with such terrible swiftness upon that peaceful religious assembly, is apparent from the description of the locality. The long, high, western wall of the six story burned building, left standing since the fire of the 12th of January, had suddenly fallen upon the low roof of the church, breaking through and driving down the heavy incumbent mass upon the heads of the people in the gallery directly underneath. The scene which ensued in the church fills the imagination with shuddering horror.

Dividing the Farm.

A writer says that for a farm of eighty to one hundred acres, upon which the usual rotation of clover, corn, oats and wheat is followed, and stock, chiefly cows, with a small stock of sheep, is kept to consume the bulky portion of the crop, a pasture of twenty acres will be found sufficient. This should be divided into at least three fields. One would be grazed by cattle, followed by the sheep—for these should never be pastured together—but the latter, being close feeders, may follow the former with advantage, while the former could not find subsistence in a field that had been cropped by the latter. The third field would then rest while the others were being fed off. The alternation would be beneficial for both the grass and the stock. The rest of the farm should be divided into fields or plots of proper size by bands of grass, which can be mowed, or by simple paths. The most convenient division is into six fields, which would give each year one each of corn, wheat and oats, and three of hay. One of the latter three fields might be appropriated to provisional crops, such as potatoes, roots, corn-fodder, buckwheat or millet. The orchard, garden, barnyard, with the building sites, and a few paddocks around the barnyard for calves and colts, will occupy at least five acres upon a farm of the size here described. All these must necessarily be permanently and safely inclosed, and the whole farm will be surrounded with a substantial fence. However much the abolition of fences may be desirable, it is improbable that it will soon be found practicable. Such fences as are here mentioned may be taken as the least requirement in that way of any well-managed farm under our present circumstances. Outside fences may certainly be done away with if a general understanding is arrived at to that effect.

Catnip is fed by many bee raisers with good results to their bees.

THE POLAND OF TO-DAY.

Her History and her Wealth—Some Interesting Facts.

If it be true that the happiest nations, like the happiest people, have no history, Poland must be enjoying a period of very unwonted bliss, since she has now for a most unusual time ceased to be a subject of political talk, and it may be hoped is beginning, under the comparatively mild sway of the present Czar, to hug her chains, which are so much lighter than in former times, and kick against the pricks of inevitable destiny no longer.

Poland, as a kingdom, covered a vast area of about 282,000 square miles, stretching from the Baltic to the Carpathian mountains. But the present Russian province of Poland consists of 48,863 square miles, and the population is now some seven millions, by far the majority of whom are Roman Catholics. But the money in Poland is chiefly in the hands of Jews, who, although they, by common and pretty accurate report, give Ireland a wide berth, have always evinced a tender fondness for her sister in tribulation—a circumstance significant of her sources of wealth.

One great source of Poland's wealth consists in its large production of wheat. It is cultivated chiefly on speculation to supply richer countries of Europe, and the traveler in Poland will have a difficulty, except in great cities, in obtaining even a loaf of it; for the people live almost entirely on rye. The finest quality of Polish wheat, that known in the London market as "Dantzic white wheat," is grown in the district which extends for some sixty miles along the banks of the Vistula. The point of exodus for the great wheat crops of Poland is Dantzic. A very careful authority has estimated that two-thirds of the grain coming into the Dantzic market is from Polish Russia. It is generally bought from the grower by Jews, and resold by them to merchants at Dantzic; but some of the great Polish proprietors, whose estates are enormous, make terms with the merchants at Dantzic through their own special agents. Next to St. Petersburg and Stettin, Dantzic ranks as the most important commercial city of Northern Europe. Its exports of grain exceed those of any European port except Odessa. The value of the wheat exported from Dantzic in 1865 was 11,517,600 thalers, and the value of the other grain 3,344,160. Its granaries are enormous. They are built on an island forming a part of the town, which dates from the tenth century, where no person is permitted to live or to light a fire. The value of this port to Prussia may therefore be estimated, and the prosperity of Russian Poland is, accordingly, of no slight pecuniary importance to the former.

A great change in the land laws of Poland has taken place in recent years. Land may now be held by all classes. Peasants have in some instances become owners of vast tracts. The greatest land-owner is the crown, its tenants enjoying certain privileges which result in its lands being better let than other districts. Poland has of late paid attention to sheep breeding, and the wool has become much improved in quality. The horses, once a famous breed, are said to have depreciated. The timber trade is also a considerable branch of Polish commerce, which the fact of Poland's forests covering a larger area than a third of Ireland renders very intelligible. In fact nature has been lavish to this ill-fated land, and under improved systems of husbandry, and a reign of confidence and capital, she may be expected to produce a revenue most exceptionally large for an agricultural country.

Poland derives its name from the flat character of most of its surface, but there is a district called Radom, fifty miles south of Warsaw, where some of the peaks of a range of hills attain a height of two thousand feet. But Poland has small attractions for those merely in search of the picturesque, and, consequently, very few know, by visiting it, anything of a country which has evoked wider and deeper sympathy in the past hundred years than any other. That its gallant and unfortunate people may now have a good time coming, and develop the practical wisdom which may enable them to turn it to the best account, all who are familiar with its sad history must hope.

A Great Ice Slide.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American*, who resides in Norway, states that, in the eastern part of that country, large quantities of ice are gathered and stored in the ordinary manner during winter, for shipment abroad. Last summer a company tried to make the vast glaciers near Bergen supply the ice; to that effect a shoot of spars was built, starting at an altitude of 2,200 feet, running down to the fjord, the whole length being 8,000 feet; the incline varies from one in three to one in four feet. At the lower end the shoot runs level for a short distance and terminates in a shed, at which the vessels are loaded. The blocks of ice make the run in four minutes, although the speed is checked at several places. The average velocity of the ice blocks is twenty-four miles an hour. The ice is of a fine quality, and the supply is, of course, next to inexhaustible.

The hard times are said to have promoted matrimony by "moderating the expectations and requirements of engaged couples."

Come to Us, Spring!

Come to us, spring, beautiful spring;
We are weary of ice and snow;
Fold us within thy odorous wing
Over us perfume of May flowers blow.
Bathed in the dewdrops,
Bring us their fragrance.
The robe of the woodlands,
The lingering sunlight,
Bring us the rivulet's magical flow.

Housekeeping Department.

ROASTING COFFEE.—Coffee should never be roasted darker than a rich chestnut brown. When the color approaches to black it gives a burned, dry flavor to the infusion.

FOR BLEACHING CLOTHES.—One ounce borax, eight quarts water, three pounds of soap. Put the borax in the water and let it boil. After it boils, add the soap in small pieces.

TO REMOVE MILDEW.—Soak the parts of the cloth that are mildewed in two parts of chloride of lime to four parts of water, for about two hours, or till the mildew has disappeared; then thoroughly rinse it in clean water.

MILDEW FROM LINEN.—Mix soft soap with starch powdered, half the quantity of salt, and a piece of lemon, and lay it on both sides with a painter's brush. Let it be in the open air—on grass preferable—till the stain is removed.

ENGLISH COOKIES.—One cup of brown sugar, half cup butter, one egg, two tablespoonfuls sour cream, a little soda, cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg; make hard enough with flour to roll out; cut in thin cakes.

TO WASH RIBBONS.—Do not throw away your ribbons because they are soiled. Wash them in a suds made of fine toilet soap and cold water, squeezing them quickly through. Then iron them between two cloths, with an iron not too hot.

TO EXTINGUISH THE FLAMES OF KEROSENE.—A Wisconsin man says that the flames of burning kerosene can be extinguished by throwing on flour. It seems reasonable that any absorbing material not really combustible might be effective for such a purpose.

RICE PANCAKES.—Boil half a pound of rice to a jelly. When cold, mix with it a pint of cream, two eggs, a little salt and nutmeg. Stir in four ounces of butter, just warmed, and add as much flour as will make batter thick enough. Fry in as little lard as possible.

POTATO SOUP.—Nine boiled potatoes, one quart of milk, nearly one cup of butter, one medium-sized onion, salt, pepper. Boil, mash and strain the potatoes through a sieve. Add milk, onion cut fine, salt, pepper and butter. Put all in a saucepan and let it come to a boil.

SMALL SEED CAKES.—One cup of butter, two of white sugar, three eggs, half a cup of seeds, half of milk and prepared flour enough to make a stiff paste. Roll it very thin, with sugar instead of flour, on the board and cut in round shapes. Bake it about fifteen minutes.

POTATO CAKES.—Take mashed potatoes, flour, a little salt and melted butter (to make them sweet, add a little powdered loaf sugar), mix with just enough milk to make the paste stiff to roll, make it the size and thickness of a muffin, and bake quickly.

A Funny Man.

C. P. Lewis is the wag of the Detroit *Free Press*, says an exchange, referring to the funny men of the press. During the past three years he has written some of the finest touches of sentiment and human nature in his police court proceedings that have ever appeared in the United States. Unlike Bailey, he did not inherit his wit; unlike Mark Twain, it did not come to him through associations. The truth is, it was blowed into him. He was an ordinary stupid country printer about Ann Arbor and Lansing, Mich., till he took it into his head to go on a "tramp." After footing it to Louisville he engaged to work his passage on a steamer to New Orleans. The first day out the steamer blew up. Lewis, one of the victims, was badly scarred and crippled; but as soon as he got able to write he sent an account of his experience and sensations in being blown up to the Detroit *Free Press*, which at once established his reputation as a versatile genius. On his return home the *Free Press* took him on its columns as items man. The leading editor said the other day that he had to watch him like a hawk, for about half the time. Like old Milton, he clings lovingly to the flatest emanations of his brain. Lewis writes a good deal for the Eastern weeklies over the signature of "M. Quad"—"a bourgeois em quad," he says, "as it is worthless in a printing office except in its own line, for it won't 'justify' with any other type." Lewis will probably last some time.

How It Feels.

A Parisian who attempted to hang himself, but was cut down in time to save his life, gives this account of his sensations: I had the sensation of receiving a blow from a hammer on the top of my head. I did not feel the rope, and the only defined sensation succeeding that of the blow was a sensation of weight upon my head. My head seemed heavier and bigger than the great bell of Notre Dame. It was night all about me, and then there came a terrible cold in the lower part of my body, and then a sharp pain where the rope was tearing my neck, and then—nothing.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1875.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Another Cold Wave!

A Sweeping Republican Victory!

The returns from the election in New Hampshire, on Tuesday, do not gladden the hearts of our Democratic friends. Not much. The late severe winter has checked that tidal wave, and it has become a cold wave to the budding aspirations of the resurrected Democracy. New Hampshire opens the ball with a sweeping Republican victory, electing nearly the entire Republican ticket from Governor down by increased majorities.

P. S. Several Democratic roosters for sale cheap at the Reporter office.

Jones is the Democrat of the old school who is called upon to rise and explain where that one million dollars went to from the Georgia State Treasury. Now if Jones only had some "carpet bagger," and "mudsill" from the North to rest that little matter upon, what a relief it would be to Jones individually, and to his Democratic friends generally. Jones seems to be in a distressing situation.

How's this? The Democracy are continually making loud professions in favor of a tariff for revenue only. And yet, when the Committee of Ways and Means took a vote in favor of restoring the tax on tea and coffee, all of which goes directly into the Treasury, the three Democratic members on the Committee.—Messrs. Beck, Niblack and Wood, voted against this restoration, thereby defeating the measure and giving the lie to their professions. But this is only another illustration of the fact that you never can tell what course a genuine Democrat will take by studying his platform.

The following is the text of Andrew Johnson's reply to the invitation of the New Hampshire Democratic State Committee to take the stump in that State during the late canvass. His allusions to the Democratic party and the Constitution will be recognized as familiar and characteristic: "Dear Sir: I am to busy, and your weather is too lively for me to think of going up to New Hampshire this winter. All our troubles have arisen from the Democratic attempt to break up the Union and overthrow the Constitution in 1861–5. The only obstacle to peace now is the refusal of the Democratic party to concede equal rights to all men. When I say that I am for equal rights, I mean it; but when you say it you don't mean it. When the Democratic party gets right on this question, then the Constitution will be safe, and you can command the services of Yours truly,

Andy Johnson."

Senator Simon Cameron.

The injustice done our senior Senator in the United States Senate by the House of Representatives, in 1862, has been at last repaired. For close upon sixteen years Senator Cameron has been resting under an undeserved stigma, which his personal and political foes placed upon him when he could not be heard in his own defense. Before the adjournment of Congress, Mr. Scofield, of this State, offered the following in the House of Representatives:

Whereas, The House of Representatives, on the 30th of April, 1862, adopted a resolution censuring Simon Cameron for certain alleged irregular proceedings as Secretary of War, in the matter of purchasing military supplies at the outbreak of the rebellion; and

Whereas, On the 24th day of the ensuing month the then President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, in a special message to Congress, assumed for the Executive Department of the Government the fullest responsibility of the proceedings complained of, declaring in said message that he should be unwilling equally in candor and in justice if he should leave the censure to rest exclusively or chiefly on Secretary Cameron, and adding that it was due to Secretary Cameron to say that, although he fully approved of the proceedings, they were not moved or suggested by him, and that not only the President but all other heads of Departments were as much equally responsible with him, for whatever error, wrong or fault was committed in the premises; therefore,

Resolved, That this House, as an act of personal justice to Mr. Cameron, and as a correction of its own records, hereby direct that said resolution be rescinded, and that the rescission be entered on the margin of the journal where said resolution is recorded.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Democratic Air-Castles.

Democratic newspapers are cackling vigorously, albeit somewhat discordantly, over the adjournment of what they term the *last* Republican Congress. In this, as in many other cases, the wish is father to the thought. We can very readily imagine that nothing would give the Democrats more genuine pleasure—except, perhaps, the full realization of the hopes of the secessionists—than to be assured that the Forty-third Congress was in reality the last one that will assemble under Republican control. And it is not impossible that the ardent journals referred to will succeed in working themselves and their party into the belief that at twelve o'clock on Thursday last the Republicans relinquished their, hitherto absolute, control of Congress forever.

But building castles in the air, although a very pleasant is not a profitable occupation. It invariably happens that structures thus reared, however grand and noble their proportions may be in the imaginations of their builders, never prove realities. They are only a delusion and turn out a disappointment in the end. Such the Democrats are sure to find them in this case, and for many reasons that might be named. Passing over them all, save one, it will be found that in the Democratic party itself there exists a good and sufficient reason why the Republican party has a long life yet before it. The New York Evening *Post*, a paper of decided Democratic proclivities, in a recent article, forcibly discusses this reason, as follows:

Why is it, that the Republican party has lived until now, and that there is doubt whether it will not live much longer? The reason is as familiar as it is simple; there has been and there is nothing to take its place. Whatever the reason, it is an indisputable fact that the people up to last year refused to have anything to do with the Democrats. Rather than to take any risks with them, the people preferred to trust the Republicans, with all their faults and failures. We say the fact cannot be disputed, whatever the reason; but the reason is very plain. If it be said that the people lost confidence in the Republican party some time since, it must also be said that they lost confidence in the Democratic party still longer ago. What have the the Democrats done to remove the causes of that old dissatisfaction? When new questions arose after the end of the war and of slavery, did the Democrats offer the people a coherent and positive policy in respect to them, or were they as much at odds among themselves as the Republicans? Have the Democrats opposed—are they to-day opposing—the Republicans clearly and positively on any but what are substantially the old issues? Do the Democrats, wherever they have shown their heads above the political flood which submerged them fifteen years ago, develop larger capacity or better tone than the Republicans? Do we discover among the Democrats higher statesmanship, purer public morals, more intelligent leadership, than among the Republicans? Until these questions are satisfactorily answered it must remain doubtful whether the Republican party really has passed into history.

But they cannot be answered in the affirmative, and the recent exhibitions of Democracy at Washington, and elsewhere, have been such as to encourage the belief that they never will be. Wherever that party succeeds in getting its head above the floods, it displays the same characteristics that have disgraced it and disgusted the people in the past. It is corrupt, imbecile and disloyal now as it was fifteen years ago. Before it can ever hope for more than spasmodic successes, here and there, it must be able to give satisfactory evidence that it has been regenerated and made worthy of the confidence of the people. When that radical change in its principles takes place, if it ever does, there will be some grounds for its hope of again succeeding to power. Meantime it had better stop building air-castles and devote its energies to the work of cleansing its own foulness.—Buffalo *Express*.

The public Debt has been reduced $6,689,163 during the month of February. The Democratic and "Independent" press must look elsewhere for a subject at which to snarl at the President and the Republican party.

The Republican State Committee met in the State Library at Harrisburg last Thursday, and resolved to hold the State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor and State Treasurer at Lancaster, on the 26th of May. There was a very general attendance, and the feeling was confident and hopeful.

—$20—

WILL BUY A

First Mortgage Premium Bond

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair.

A permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height), surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 12 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21 00 but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $35,000, or $10,000, or $3,000, &c. &c.

4th Series Drawing April 5, '75.

Capital Premium, $100,000.

These Drawings take place every THREE MONTHS and eventually EVERY BOND will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information

Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

23 Park Row, N. Y.

POST OFFICE DRAWER 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter, or P. O. Money Order.

Postponements impossible under this plan.

Applications for Agencies Received.

FITS CURED FREE!!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Price, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express

FREE.

The only cost being the Express charges, which owing to my large business, are small.

Dr. Price has made the treatment of

Fits or Epilepsy

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it cost nothing, and may

Will Cure You,

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed. Circulars and testimonials sent with

Free Trial Bottle.

Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office address, and

Address,

Dr. Chas. T. Price,

12-17-6ly 67 Williams Street, New York.

West Street Hotel.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 & 44 West Street.

NEW YORK.

A TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meat and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the city. P. T. BARNETT, Proprietor.

12—12—6 mos

Sartwell House,

Fort Allegany, Pa.

S. C. Sartwell, Proprietor.

THE above house has been recently refurnished, and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER Feb. 14, 1875, trains will run on the B. N. Y. & Phila. Ry as follows:—

Leaving Buffalo.

7.40 a. m. MAIL, stopping at the Erie Docks, Westoan 11:05, Portville 11:30, State Line 11:48, Eldred 12:07, Larrabees 12:25, Sartwell 12:44, Turtle Point 12:55, Fort Allegany 1:20, Emporium, 4 P. M.

Connects with this train at Portville for Olean, at Larrabees for Smethport, at Fort Allegany for Coudersport.

9.15 a. m. MIXED TRAIN TO OLEAN, reaching Rew Rock Junction at 4 P. M.

3.30 p. m. EXPRESS stopping at Olean Line 7:11, Eldred 7:27, Larrabees 7:45, Sartwell 7:51, Fort Allegany 7:55, Emporium, 9:00, P. M.

Trains Leave Emporium.

4.00 a. m. EXPRESS stopping at Fort Allegany 5:05 Larrabees 5:25, Olean 6:05, Buffalo 9:45, A. M.

6.00 a. m. Local Passenger and Freight—stopping at Fort Allegany 7:40, Larrabees 8:10, Olean 8:55, Buffalo 6:00 p. m.

2.00 p. m. MAIL—stopping at Fort Allegany 6:05, Larrabees 6:25, Olean 6:55, Buffalo 11:10.

No trains run on Sunday.

H. C. FISK, General Manager.

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 16th, 1874, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves Phila.....12 55 p. m
" " " Renovo.....11 40 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Phila.....11.55 p. m
" " " Renovo.....11.10 a. m
" " " Emporium.....1.10 p. m
" " " St. Marys.....2.05 p. m
" " arr. at Erie .....3.05 p. m

EASTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves Renovo .....10.40 p. m
" " arr. at Phila. .....6.05 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.....11.20 a. m
" " " St. Marys.....6.10 p. m
" " " Emporium.....6.45 p. m
" " " Renovo .....8.25 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia .....6.50 a. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L S & M S R W, and at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Mail West connects with east and west trains on L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
n21v1l] General Superintendent.

Auditors' Report

OF THE

Finances of M'Kean County.

For the year 1874.

STATEMENT of County, Bridge, Dog, School, Road, Bounty, and Poor tax in detail.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.	Seated & county taxes, 1874, and previous years.	Unseated county taxes for 1873 & '74.	Seated Bridge tax, 1873.	Unseated Road and Bridge tax of 1873.	Dog taxes of 1873 & '74.	Unseated school taxes of '74 and previous years.	School tax in hands of late Treasurer.	Unseated road taxes of 1873, and previous years.	Unseated State road taxes of 1874 and previous years.	Road taxes in hands of late Treasurer.
Annin Tp.....	310 00	236 26	80 00	167 43	87 07	571 78	234 63	611 35	.....	267 41
Bradford Tp....	855 79	1164 95	.....	579 62	115 00	2095 76	597 89	2229 90	.....	250 00
Bradford Boro'	150 52	.....	.....	.....	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corydon Tp.....	37 00	248 09	325 00	121 94	.....	830 31	663 37	683 28	.....	199 52
Ceres Tp.....	215 00	1083 28	.....	536 82	14 00	2239 65	1061 46	1083 28	.....	35 58
Colegrove Tp....	231 00	182 05	.....	88 05	58 18	662 72	280 83	449 25	.....	140 58
Eldred Tp.....	351 00	182 05	.....	88 05	58 18	1076 48	317 10	823 58	2257 26	605 97
Hamlin Tp.....	35 00	1099 04	.....	549 02	.....	960 17	241 37	764 04	764 04	351 30
Hamilton Tp....	355 00	171 15	63 34	354 07	9 50	960 17	241 37	764 04	.....	171 84
Keating Tp.....	721 00	1056 39	58 64	489 58	70 00	1025 75	93 34	982 88	.....	85 49
Lafayette Tp....	224 65	1191 27	.....	596 49	67 00	2820 38	658 13	1191 29	.....	171 52
Liberty Tp.....	345 75	984 44	.....	499 98	.....	1441 83	389 41	1043 78	.....	129 75
Norwich Tp.....	175 00	1475 02	.....	736 40	35 00	1389 64	337 95	1473 67	14 38	117 46
Otto Tp.....	142 00	500 50	42 69	262 49	27 00	819 63	235 04	965 60	.....	792 96
Sergeant Tp....	132 87	1328 03	78 14	663 14	39 00	1329 74	164 65	3319 40	4337 80	.....
Smethport Bor'	187 60	1 00	50 25	50	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wetmore Tp.....	93 64	1854 66	109 48	929 33	8 00	4879 28	287 51	2787 99	2302 36	3142 96
TOTAL.....	$4628 73	$13954 05	$971 73	$6955 07	$535 84	$27763 76	$6291 75	$19269 19	$12000 90	$6333 67

Executed bounty tax of 1873—Bradford township, $576 72. Bounty tax in hands of late Treasurer—Bradford township, $103 93.

Unseated poor taxes of 1873—Eldred township, $44 02; Keating township, $391 05. Poor taxes in the hands of late Treasurer—Eldred township, $42 70; Keating township, $18 24.

Commissioners' Account.

J WARREN STARK, Commissioner of McKean County, in account with said county for the year 1874:

DEBTOR.

To balance due Commissioner $21 00

CREDITOR.

By bill against county $21 00

O D COLEMAN, late Commissioner of McKean County, in account with said county for the year 1874:

DEBTOR.

To orders drawn in his favor $123 40
To bal. due commissioner 80 80
$204 20

CREDITOR.

By bal. due com'r'ner per last report $73 40
By his bill against county 130 80
$204 20

CASPAR SMITH, Commissioner of McKean County, in account with said county for the year 1874:

DEBTOR.

To orders drawn in his favor $220 00
To balance due comm'r 7 00
$227 00

CREDITOR.

By bal. due, per last report $45 00
By his bill against county 182 00
$227 00

We, the Auditors of McKean County, having examined the above accounts of O D Coleman, J W Stark, and Caspar Smith, Commissioners, do find them as above.

PETER T KENNEDY,
F W SPRAGUE,
W T CALLAR,
Auditors.

Feb. 28, 1875.

Sheriff's Account.

M N POWELL, sheriff of McKean County, in account with said county for the year '74.

DEBTOR.

To amount paid H Herring for watching jail $210 00
To orders drawn in his favor 481 95
To 7 Commonwealth jury fees 28 00
To 5 Cases in Plea " 40 00
To fines imposed by Court 52 00
To balance due sheriff 19 48
$825 51

CREDITOR.

By bal. due Sheriff per last report $81 00
By his bill against the county 744 48
$825 51

We, the Auditors of McKean County, having examined the accounts and vouchers of M N Powell, Sheriff of said county, do find them as above stated.

Witness our hands this 9th day of Feb. 1875.

F W SPRAGUE,
W T CALLAR,
PETER T KENNEDY,
Co. Auditors.

Treasurer's Account.

REDEMPTION FUND.

DEBTOR.

To bal. due as per last report $2112 16
To am't rec'd of estate of late Treasurer Meloone 267 14
To unclaimed redemption on the following tracts:

War. Acc. Tp.	Purchaser.	When sold.	
2555 225	Wet. L H Wetmore	Jun 11'73	15 95
3220 112½	" H Hamlin	"	19 45
2797 80	ser. L Rogers	Sept 25,'72	30 20
'15 50	An. J C Backus	Jun. 8, '74	15 40

Balance due redemption fund $2490 30

We, the Auditors of McKean County, having examined the accounts and vouchers of C H Foster, late Treasurer of said county, in account with the redemption fund of said county for the year 1874, do find it as above stated.

Witness our hands this 24th Feb. 1875.

PETER T KENNEDY,
F W SPRAGUE,
Auditors.

COUNTY FUNDS.

C H FOSTER, late Treasurer of McKean County, in account with the funds of said county for year 1874.

DEBTOR.

To bal. due county per last report $2115 25
To fine of Carpenter & Cary 10 00
To am't refund'd by J Digel 152 15
To rent of room to M'K & B RR Company 48 00
To am't collected on seated tax of '74 & previous years 6332 32
To unseated Co. tax '72–'73 12004 65*
To " Bridge, 1873 6535 97
$26258 34

CREDITOR.

By com'rs' receipts for orders paid $18735 55
" " " " dog fund 424 18
By com. 5 per ct. on $179 53 St. tax 8 98
" 3 per ct on 23963 56 C'y tax 718 90
To Balance due the county 6370 73
$26258 34

We, the Auditors of McKean county, having examined the accounts and vouchers of C H Foster, late Treasurer of said county, do find them as above stated for the year 1874.

Witness our hands this 24th Feb. 1875.

PETER T KENNEDY,
F W SPRAGUE,
W T CALLAR,
Auditors.

* Error of $1000 against the county.

Receipts and Expenditures in McKean Co. for the Year 1874.

Receipts.

Amount unseated taxes	$13064 65
" seated taxes	4028 73
" received of J Digel	152 15
" " fine Carpenter & Cary	10 00
" " rent, M'K & B RR Co.	48 00
	$17303 53

Expenditures.

Amount paid Assessors	643 00
Amount paid Bounty, foxes	22 68
Amount paid Co. Auditors	75 00
Amount paid Co. Commissioners	493 80
Amount paid Coroner	46 06
Amount paid Commonwealth costs	742 90
Amount paid crier and tipstaves	165 50
Amount paid Court House repairs	294 79
Amount paid Jail repairs	71 39
Amount paid Comm'rs clerk	480 00
Amount paid Constable returns	192 14
Amount paid Court reporter	92 00
Amount paid Chairs, clock, &c. C. H.	104 07
Amount paid Elections	615 88
Amount paid Fuel	65 25
Amount paid Jury commissioners	35 62
Amount paid Grand jurors	841 38
Amount paid Traverse jurors	1584 96
Amount paid Justices[qualifications]	24 00
Amount paid Lunatic hospital	167 39
Amount paid Lot for jail	500 00
Amount paid lot for water	120 00
Amount paid Printing	495 25
Amount paid Prothonotary fees	213 41
Amount paid Penna. Hospital	191 10
Amount paid Postage	4 05
Amount paid Stationery	93 25
Amount paid Books, Proth'y office	82 60
Amount paid Sheriff's fees	691 96
Amount paid survey State line	133 00
Amount paid survey County line	258 60
Amount paid survey Lafayette St. R'd	892 16
Amount paid Teachers' Institute	113 87
Amount paid tax refunded	74 01
Amount paid West. Penitentiary	181 60
Amount paid Water	34 50
Amount paid Wall, walks, &c., Pub. Sq.	484 33
Amount paid Treas. com.	619 11
Receipts over Expenditures	5846 20
	$17303 53

Road and Bridge Fund, 1874.

DEBTOR.

To amount due from last settlement	$1420 75
To amount seated tax collected	747 75
To amount unseated tax collected	6535 96
	$8704 46

CREDITOR.

By amount paid for bridges	$6293 03
By amount paid for roads	283 10
By amount paid Treas. com.	218 51
By balance in Treas. hands	1909 82
	$8704 46

Dog Fund, 1874.

DEBTOR.

To amount due last settlement	$274 03
To amount tax collected	555 84
	$829 87

CREDITOR.

By damages paid	302 00
By Treas. com.	16 68
By balance in Treas. hand	510 59
	$829 87

We, the undersigned Commissioners of McKean County, Pa., do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing statements, and find them correct as shown by the records.

Witness our hands at Smethport, Feb. 24, '75.

JAMES BRODER,
C. SMITH,
J. W. STARK,
Commissioners.

Attest,
Jno. R. Chadwick, Clerk.

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

Will cure or prevent Disease.

Champion Job Press.

The best yet made for Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys.

JOB TYPE FOR AMATEURS.

Send 2 cents for circular. Address

H. L. GOUP & CO., 189 W. Fifth St., New York.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Lanraboe on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.

ABNER B. TUBBS.

Sept. 10, 1874.

$5 CASE and the N. Y. Saturday Journal, the Great Literary Weekly of America, for one year for the Regular Subscription Price, $3, Postage Free.

VIZ: Names entered impartially as received, and check for $5 sent at once to every fifth subscriber. Chain of five (at $3 each) amp realizes the $15. This is our "Chromo"—a Cash premium. The firm name of $5 to every fifth subscriber! The firm name is a sufficient warranty of fairness and fulfillment. Send money order or registered letter to BRADLEE & ADAMS, Publishers, 98 William Street, New York.

For Sale.

FIVE HORSES, 3 mules, (broken to mine work), a quantity of harness, 62 coal cars, Pittsburgh pattern, 1 self Harness, 4-ton Mine Scales, Wagons, Bob sleds, 1 self Drilling Tools, tested, complete, with extra joints, Railroad tools, 2 Climax Mowers, and 1 Combined Reaper and Mower, Cultivators, Harrows, Plows, &c., &c. Also a quantity of mined coal and a large quantity of ¾ x 2 in. Strap iron.

Apply to

L. W. Crawford,

Lafayette, McKean Co. Pa.

12-17-6t

Consumption Cured.

To the Editor of the McKean Miner:

Esteemed Friend:

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

Cure for Consumption

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

$1,000 00

for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a SAMPLE FREE, to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige,

Faithfully Yours,

Dr. T. F. Burt,

12-17-6m 69 William St., New York.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,

WM. KENNEDY,

Smethport, April 2, 1874.

R. O. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both

Domestic & Foreign

goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war. Our large and varied stock of

Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques, &c. Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgings,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

Great Bargains

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for ymmons' hand made shoes for gents. The fall styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

R. O. Smith & Co.

Olean, Sept. 24, 1874.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1875.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Dr. James Hedley, the Physiognomist and Orator, is coming.

On Thursday evening, March 18th, Dr. James Hedley, of St. Louis, Mo., will commence a course of eight Lectures in the Court House, on "Human Character and the Art of reading it in the face." In making this announcement we desire to inform our readers that in these lectures they will find an intellectual, instructive and fascinating entertainment of a higher order and superior excellence than perhaps has ever visited this place. Dr. Hedley is a speaker who is gaining a national fame, and we can with confidence recommend the attendance of every class.

Nineteen inches of snow fell during the storm of last week.

Will some enterprising man establish a coal and wood yard in this borough?

The dedication of the M. E. Church, at Kane, has been postponed until some time in June.

Mr. E. Canfield, who was badly burned at the late fire in Emporium, died on Saturday morning last.

M. E. Church Dime Society will be held at Mr. Casper Smith's in Farmers Valley, on Friday evening, March 12th.

Attention, geography class! There are now thirty-eight states in the American Union. Last week there were only thirty-seven.

For Sale.—A five octave Organ, new at a great discount. Also a good single buggy. Apply at the Miner office.

The present proprietor of the Miner has not at this time the remotest idea of selling out, rumors on the street to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Democratic State Central Committee have resolved to hold the nominating Convention in the city of Erie, on the 8th of September.

Episcopal Service.—Rev. J. F. Clark of Emporium, will hold service in the Court House, in this place next Sunday morning and evening at the usual hours.

Smethport Academy.—The Winter term of our Academy school will close next Tuesday, the 16th inst. The Spring and Summer term will open on Monday, the 5th of April.

We skip to-day that it does not particularly concern us, but we wonder if neighbor Hughes is aware that the Pennsylvania Legislature has been in session a couple of months and more. We do not remember to have seen any indication of the fact in the columns of the Reporter.

We made a brief visit to Harrisburg last week, and looked in upon the Legislature—and Speaker Patterson—while there. We intended to have given you an elaborate account of how our Legislature appeared, "as seen through the spectacles of a rural Editor", and did even write up our impressions, but our space is too limited this week.

The Saturday Journal stands in the front rank of the popular literary weeklies. Its varied and sustained excellence of matter in all departments, its perfect purity of tone, and the beauty of its typography, make it a very desirable acquaintance to families and to all lovers of popular literature. See advertisement elsewhere.

The Episcopal flock in Gloversville, N Y., has had dreadful poor luck with its shepherds. A short time ago one of them, the Rev. Geo. O. Eddy, was convicted of bigamy. His successor, Rev. Mr. Edgerton, is now under arrest for theft. The latter is described as a "man about forty-five years of age, has a cork leg, a brassy face, and is remarkably talkative, though not very intelligent." Not an ideal rector, by any means, but it takes all sorts to make a world, and clergymen are human beings like the rest of us.

Dr. H. G. Brown, of Port Allegany, has entered into a partnership with Dr. Freeman of this place, and in a few days will be prepared to attend to all calls in his profession. Office in the store of A. B. Armstrong & Co. Dr. Brown is a recent graduate of the Buffalo Medical College, having graduated with the highest honors. Although young in his profession, we predict that he will soon win a place in the foremost rank.

United States Hotel.—The proprietors of this popular hotel are continually striving to merit a continuation of public patronage. They now announce that in accordance with the times they have reduced their rates to two Dollars per day. Also, that a new Barber Shop, with spacious Bath Rooms, has been added, and other improvements made, and first class accommodations are assured at the reduced prices. It is not surprising that the United States is the most popular hotel in the City, with proprietors who are constantly up with the times, and with Mr. P. E. Stone, formerly proprietor of the Olean House, as Clerk. He is the nearest approximation to a model hotel clerk that we know of.

One of the secrets of the growing success of the R. N. Y. & P. Railroad is the courteous and gentlemanly bearing and fair, honorable dealing of its officials. We had occasion the other day to call upon Mr. Lyman, the Secretary and Treasurer of the company, and found him still the same courteous and obliging gentleman that we have always known him, notwithstanding the harrassing drain upon his patience and good nature that he daily undergoes in the course of his official business. He seems to have an almost personal interest in the prosperity of every town on the line of the road, and expressed an earnest desire to make any improvement in the management of the road that will advance the interest or convenience of the people of Smethport.

Council Proceedings.

Smethport Mar. 1, 1875

Council met at the Miner Office. On motion of W. A. Williams the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the Borough of Smethport incur a debt of Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for which coupon bonds with six per cent interest payable semi annually, on the first day of July and first day of January, and principle thereof payable as follows, to wit: one bond of one hundred and fifty dollars payable on the first day of July A. D. 1876, two other bonds of one hundred dollars each payable on the first day of July A. D. 1877, and two other of one hundred dollars each payable on the first day of July A. D. 1878; and that an annual tax of forty per cent. of said increased indebtedness is hereby assessed or levied to provide for the payment of the interest and the liquidation of the principal thereof.

On motion, W. A. Williams was appointed collector of Borough tax for year 1875.

On motion and by an unanimous vote, M. L. Armstrong was elected Treasurer, and E. F. Walker Street Commissioner for the year 1875.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a tax be levied on dogs, in accordance with ordinance No. 11, passed March 5, 1855.

On motion of A. B. Armstrong, seconded by H. L. Burlingame, it was

Resolved, That the Burgess be requested to call the attention of the Constable to ordinance passed Feb 19, 1870, in regard to drunkenness, rioting and disturbing the peace.

Council adjourned

H. L. Burlingame, Sec. pro tem.

Port Allegany.

Our public schools close on the coming Thursday.

A. C. White of this township has changed his residence to Bunker Hill.

Scarlet fever, the disease that has prevailed to such an extent this winter, has abated.

Both mills of F. H. Goodyear are now sawing lumber to their full capacity

We have a tobacconist among us who can please the most fastidious users of the weed.

A series of dime Societies for the benefit of the Library Association has been commenced, the first one held at the residence of Thomas McDowell was a pleasant affair, the next is appointed at the residence of W. J. Davis.

This (Monday) evening Dr Hedley commences a course of eight lectures upon Physiognomy and kindred topics, and it is "shows all that is on the bills" our people will have a rare treat.

The new town officers have taken their oath of office, township business is often neglected, and we trust that the present officials of Liberty township will so conduct as to merit the thanks of the citizens.

A pauper suit between this township and Emporium borough is to be tried at the April term of Cameron court. Our Attorneys do not consider theirs a poor case, although it concerns a case of the poor.

Roulett is entitled to the credit of being the "banner town" in literary work it being the only town between Smethport and Coudersport industrious that has sustained a literary association. Smethport failed to re-organize, Coudersport suspended in mid winter because of prospective decline, but Roulett flies the banner every week, and the interest continues unabated.

"Steve" continues to make improvements on the Barnwell House and secures at least his share of the patronage.

Robt. King looked in upon us last week, we are always pleased to see him and trust his flow of good humor may continue and his shadow not soon grow less.

Herman Hoelsche of this place, is the agent for the "Anchor Line" of Steamers. Parties desiring transportation for themselves or friends would do well to consult him, as he is posted and offers inducements in the way of cheap and comfortable transportation.

E. D. Dolley, Esq., has purchased the farm of Frank Starkweather, near this village.

Those of us who have depended upon coal for the warmth necessary to living, owe our thanks to Arthur and Ed., the enterprising coal dealers, for getting us thus far through this rigid winter.

Mr. Bano, the foreman of construction at the tannery has gone to his home at Buffalo in a condition of ill health; may he soon return among us.

The mail of A. H. Denton near Eldred, was damaged some last week by an explosion of the boiler, a large portion of which was thrown a distance of thirty rods. No one was seriously injured. The boiler was supposed to be full of water at the time, hence the cause can be attributed to nothing but a sudden leakage of the boiler.

A young lady was heard to say upon making her exit from church not long since, "these young men do not know any more than to let us all go home alone." This is rather hard upon the young men we think. They ought to do differently.

A certain Alphonso among us together with his Dulcinea were out pleasure riding the other day, and meeting a clergyman on the road they concluded that they could not wait any longer, so they stopped the clerical gentleman and had the knot tied right there in the road. Young man go and do likewise.

Pasdo.

Alleged Forgery at Port Allegany.

Frank Rhatt is now under arrest and held to bail to answer a charge made by W. J. Davis, one of our merchants here, for forgery and uttering a certain order for goods at Davis store, the said order purporting to be signed by T. Glover, a resident of Keating Summit. The amount of the order was $35,00 The prisoner is now making efforts to secure bail. He was arrested by Constable Eastwood, at Emporium yesterday.

Port Allegany, Mar. 10.

We wish to call the attention of every one whom it may concern to the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Borough Council, revising the ordinance passed March 1st, 1870, in relation to drunkenness, rioting in the street, and otherwise disturbing the peace. The Ordinance provides that:

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to be seen in the street or streets, public house or houses of the said Borough of Smethport drunk and intoxicated, and any person or persons having been convicted before the Burgess or Justice of the Peace of said Borough of having been intoxicated, shall forfeit and pay for the use of said Borough not less than one nor more than fifty dollars, and be confined in the Borough Lockup or County jail not less than two nor more than twenty-four hours at hard labor or without hard labor or one or both of said penalties at the discretion of said officer, before whom said offender shall be convicted of each and every such offense as aforesaid, and any person or persons found prowling about the streets of said Borough after night whether intoxicated or otherwise, hooting and hallooing and thereby disturbing the quiet and peace of the citizens of said borough, shall be, on conviction before either of the aforesaid officers subject to the aforesaid fines and penalties at the discretion of the officer before whom convicted, and it shall be the duty of the Borough Constable to apprehend and bring before either of the officers aforesaid any such offender or offenders as hereinbefore described, and said Constable on complaint of any person made before either of the aforesaid officers being convicted of refusing or neglecting to apprehend the aforesaid offender as aforesaid, he the said Constable shall be subject to the same fines and penalties aforesaid, at the discretion of said officer aforesaid.

A Correction.

Ed. Miner.—Allow me to make a correction in my notice of the entertainment at the Marvin creek School house, published in your last issue. It was Miss Millie Burlingame, and not Miss Robinson, to whom the credit of the admirable rendering of "Over the hill to the Poor House" should have been given. Both were deserving of much credit. Yours,

C. A. Dunn.

The Babcock Fire Extinguisher

In view of the frequent and disastrous fires with which our neighboring towns have suffered, it behooves the citizens of our own borough to see that they are prepared for the fire-fiend. On account of the scarcity of water, the purchase of a hand or steam fire engine would be a foolish expense. The Babcock Self Acting Fire Engine is calculated to meet our wants in just such cases precisely. It requires very little water, is easily managed, and will accomplish all the results of a steam fire engine, at half the cost and damage to goods. The Babcock Extinguisher is light and portable and can be brought into use almost instantaneously by a single person. One of these Extinguishers can be seen at the Hardware store of M. A. Sprague, where can be obtained full explanation of its use and advantages. Read the following testimonials.

LETTER FROM REV. DR MUHLENBERG

Editor C. and Anx Star:—At the house out in the Large central building of "The Old Men's Home," at St Johnland, about 2 o'clock on the morning of November 30 Before it had extended beyond a large closet which was in flames it was discovered by the Chaplain, who was sleeping in the room, awakened by the smell. Happening to know where a Babcock Extinguisher was placed in the house, I got it, and by means of it alone, at once subdued the flames. So soon as it, with its contents and great presence of mind, we were, under God, the preservation of the building (with very little damage) which else, in all probability would have burned to the ground and hardly without loss of life. I unhesitatingly commend the Babcock Extinguishers for St. John's Institution in addition to those already in use in places.

I make this acknowledgment, unsolicited, as a simple act of duty

W. A. Muhlenberg.

St. John's Hospital, Dec 13, 1873.

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT CITY OF NEW YORK.—OFFICE OF CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT.—New York, 30th 9th, 1874

A. B. Williamson, Esq., Vice Pres't Home Insurance Co.—Dear Sir—Your favor of the 4th inst., requesting me to give my candid opinion of the Babcock Fire Engines, is at hand. In reply, would say that I have never heard any claim made for them that has not been proven valid by the work done with them in the presence of our engineers and the engines are light, portable, and can be carried instantly on reaching a fire, thus avoiding the delay of a few moments in the beginning, which often secures ruin. Having the advantage of using a small quantity of water, they can be used by men in the upper stories of buildings where the supply is limited. In the thickly settled district, where water in large quantities is cannot readily be had, they have done valuable service, and our men are pleased. We now have one of them in service. It is perfectly feasible to cut off fires with them in the upper stories of very high buildings. The elasticity of the hose and the lightness of the hose, enables the pipemen to control quickly and operate without, in the least, encumbering space on the floors below.

Yours, very truly,

Lee Farren,
Chief of Dept.

Dentistry.—To the business men of Smethport I would announce that I will be prepared to transfer all goods from the depot to any part of the town as soon as the McKean & Buffalo road is opened, with care, dispatch and at low rates. Patronage will be thankfully received.

A. J. Parker.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between J. G. Eaton & M. A. Sprague, of Smethport, Pa., under the firm of Eaton & Sprague was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1875. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said M. A. Sprague, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

M. A. Sprague.
J. G. Eaton.

Notice.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be held at the village of Smethport, Smethport county, Pennsylvania, on Friday, the 12th of March, 1875, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and adopt or reject an agreement entered into between the directors of said Company and the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, and the Directors of the Brandy Camp R. R. road, for the consolidation of said Roads.

By order of the Directors of the B. B. & P. R. R. Co.

A. B. Macnoughton, Secretary

Dated Feb. 4th, 1875.

There is a big gorge in the Allegany river just above the railroad bridge at Warren, which will be apt to test the strength of the piers when it breaks away. Messrs. Brown and Struthers have a warehouse below that point, one end of which is on the bank and the other upon piles, and the proprietors have been very industriously emptying it, so that it may go off light when the trouble comes.

☞ L. W. Crawford desires to purchase Cherry, Ash, and other hard woods at his Mill in Roulet and will pay a fair price, for good logs. Address L. W. Crawford, Alton Pa., or call on his Superintendent, F. L. Aldrich, at the Mill, or D. F. Glassmire.

Frozen potatoes are generally past recovery, and it may not come amiss, at this season, to publish the fact, for which an eminent chemist vouches, that placing them in cold water for six days previous to using will make them as good as new.

Resolutions. The following resolutions of thanks are published by request:

Whereas, The McKean & Buffalo, Railway Company have put at our disposal a special train for our coming here, and propose to do the same for our return, giving us the novel and pleasant experience of being the first passengers over this new road, therefore,

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the McKean & Buffalo Company and their employees for the kind courtesies from them,

Resolved, That we request the publication of this action in the McKean Miner and Buffalo Christian Advocate, and also a copy be furnished to the R. R. Company By order of Olean District Ministerial Association,

Smethport, Pa., March 4, 1875.

MARRIED.

ABBEY—PRATT At Norwich Pa., Mar 9, 1875, by Rev A. P. Brewer, Esq., J P., Mr. John D. Abbey to Miss Mary A. Pratt, both of Keating township.

HYDE—OVIATT At Norwich Pa. Mar. 8, 1875, by Rev A. P Brewer, Esq., J P., Mr. Newton U Hyde to Miss Ellen B. Oviatt, both of Keating township.

W. H. CURTIS Column.

Educational Statistics.

Summary of work done by county Superintendent from June 1st, 1874, to March 1st, 1875, the first three quarters of the present school year.

Number of schools in the county.	95
Number of pupils attending school, per report of 1873.	2043
" " Graded school, including the High School at Smethport [all of which are under the supervision of the Co Supt.]	5
Number of visits to schools.	185
" " Directors accompanying	67
Average duration of visits	Per 20min
Number of Public Examinations held (last Fall)	5
Number of Certificates issued [all provisional]	60
Number of Applicants rejected	12
" " miles traveled in discharge of official duties	2710
Number of Letters written in discharge of official duties	485

Besides holding the County Institute, attending Educational meetings and other business not enumerated here

The full number of Spring Examinations will be held, and all other official duties performed up to the last day of the year as usual

W H Curtis, Co Supt.

Centreville, March 1st 1875.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—For the Western District of Pennsylvania—In the matter of C. Comfort, of McKean county, Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d 1867 having applied for a discharge from all debts and other claims provable under said Act, I do hereby give notice that I have appointed the 3rd day of March, 1875, at one o'clock p. m., before S. T. Woodruff, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, Erie, Pa., to show cause, if any they have why said Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

S. C. McCandless, Clerk.

March 11 1875

Executor's Notice.

Whereas Letters Testamentary to the estate of Asahel Wright, deceased, of Keating township have been granted to the subscriber all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay.

G. N. Hackett,
Marian Chevalier,
Executors.

R. L. PAGE.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

OLEAN, N. Y.

2nd Door south of the Olean House.

Good Fits and Durable Garments.

I HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF Fall and Winter cloths and cassimeres, which am prepared to make up for my customers in the latest and best styles,

GOOD WORKMEN ONLY EMPLOYED.

Olean, N. Y., August 6, 1874.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS!

THE undersigned are prepared to supply Butchers in Smethport with Beef Cattle, Milch Cows or Stock Cattle, in quantities to suit and at reasonable prices.

Address or call upon

Lattimore & Horney,
Smethport, Pa.

12-6-tf

E. B. SHATTUCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

2 to 22 Horse Power.

The BEST & the CHEAPEST.

Address, for full particulars, M. L. GUMP & CO., 110 William Street, New York.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF **Human Misery.**

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope. Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands*

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

Chas. J. C. Cline & Co.,
Bowery, New York, P.O. Box 4586

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Alfred Sturdevant.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

JOSHUA DAVIS. | G. M. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

W. T. Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

Painting & Graining.

THE undersigned is prepared to all kinds work in painting and graining in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

GRAINING BY A NEW & CHEAP PROCESS.

I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way. CARL BASSE.

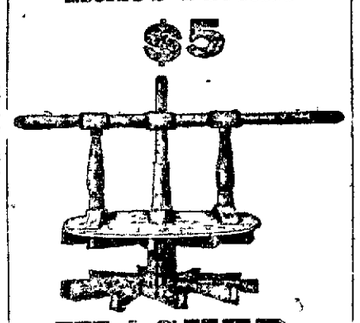
12-1mr

Coffins and Caskets.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand

Morse's Favorite



WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right in the sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON,	CRAWFORD,
CLINTON,	ELK,
FOREST,	ERIE,
MCKEAN,	POTTER, and
	WARREN,

Are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned is free of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellences as a family servant:

Mrs. A. N. Taylor,	Mrs. S. P. Beakwith,
" C. K. Sartwell,	" John Stoddard,
" H. N. Powell,	" James Howard,
" John Grigsby,	" Emma Gifford,
" John B. Taylor,	" Wm. Sherwood,
" B. L. Knapp,	" Horace Vanscklo,
" Wm. Haskell,	" H. P. Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.
JOHN TAYLOR.

B. L. Knapp.
Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

MOORE HOUSE

OLEAN, N. Y.

M. V. Moore, Proprietor.

[FORMERLY FOBES HOUSE]

Newly Furnished. Bills to all trains. Bus to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son,
Proprietors.

F. E. Stone, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean Olean House.)

Drugs & Medicines.

Books & Games for the Holidays.

ALBUMS, DIARIES.

FINE TOILET ARTICLES

PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

We respectfully invite attention to our well selected stock.

McCoy & Reilly.

HOLIDAY GOODS

At M. L. Armstrong's.

No. 3. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.

ELEGANT JEWELRY JUST ARRIVED.

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.

Toys For The Children.

PRICES REDUCED!

M. A. SPRAGUE

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SHELF FURNITURE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORK.

SMETHPORT, PA.,

FANCY GROCERIES

J. P. WENDEL.

CANNED FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

Fresh & Salt Meat, Fish & Oysters

Constantly on hand.

Fancy and Family Groceries at Lowest Figures.

J. Digel's Marble Factory

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER.

AT

A. B ARMSTRONG & CO'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,

SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Also

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

The Grasshopper Region.

The people of the East and South have been giving liberally in aid of the grasshopper plague stricken people of Nebraska. It would seem that while there has been some suffering in the far West, there has been much exaggeration. The Omaha *Herald* says: That there has been some real suffering in the grasshopper district of this state we do not doubt, and it is probable that a few went long hungry if not fed by charitable people, but we have evidence that the destitution there has been fearfully exaggerated. One man in real danger of starvation has been made to stand for a host, like the soldiers in Falstaff's grand army. And that one man, who was really pinched by want in the early part of the winter, has since spent a more comfortable winter than he has known since he has been on the frontier. We talked the other day with a gentleman well known to us as a careful observer, who had just returned from the stricken district. He passed through several counties, stopped to partake of the hospitality of the people, and he knows their circumstances. He went as far west as Buffalo county, and was not able to see or hear of anybody in distress. Many were getting along much better than they would have done had there been no grasshopper scare. Hall and Buffalo counties had good crops of oats, wheat and barley, and a very fine crop of potatoes. The vines were eaten away by the grasshoppers, but they grew again, and produced well, both as to quality and quantity of the yield. The merchants in the stricken district are doing a better trade than they have ever done at this season of the year. One of those merchants had a hotel leader at work for him for $1 per day, but when the relief supplies began to arrive he quit at once and has not since returned.

It is known, also, that men who have 300, 500, and 1,000 bushels of wheat will apply for their portion of the seed that is to be furnished gratuitously. Their doctrine is, and they take little pains to conceal it, that they might as well have it as anybody. Not long ago a gentleman who owns land in one of the "stricken" counties, sent out to a resident there to buy for him a quantity of county warrants. The agent wrote back that warrants could be had in *former* years for sixty nine cents, but the relief fund had made the people so independent that it was dark art to touch them at any price—certainly not less than ninety cents. A gentleman who lives in one of the grasshopper counties has lately said that facts had come within his knowledge showing that aid had been contributed by people of poor circumstances in the East for relief of supposed sufferers who were more comfortable than the donors. These circumstances, taken in connection with the further fact that up to the 15th of January more coal had been sent into the grasshopper district and given away than was shipped over the railroads to those counties in all of last year, when the people paid for their coal, show pretty clearly how this matter stands. We hope nobody will be influenced by this view of the situation to withhold aid from the really needy, but truth is healthful and justice wrongs no one.

How Snow Avalanches are Formed in the Rocky Mountains.

A Nevada paper, speaking of the avalanches of snow which have been so destructive of life and property this winter, says: The purely sliding avalanches, or snow slides, are such as occur in dry or merely moist snow, while the rolling avalanches take place when the snow is wet or sufficiently moist to form into balls by rolling. The avalanches that occurred in Virginia City were of the spasmodic rolling description—the kind most dreaded and most destructive in the valleys of the Alps. A very small beginning when the snow is in the proper condition may end in a destructive avalanche. A ball of snow no larger than a man's head, started high up on the side of Mount Davidson might have swept away several houses at the foot of the mountain. The fearful force of the avalanche was shown here when one broke into a house and killed two men, and smashed to demolished two houses and buried five persons, who were rescued with much difficulty. A forth rallidation of the terrible force and destructive powers of the avalanche is to be found in the fact that twenty-eight Chinamen were killed by one that fell near Genoa. As we have said, a small ball of snow started high up on the slope of Mount Davidson would result in a genuine avalanche. In rolling a distance of fifty yards as the most snow the small ball of snow would become four or five feet in diameter, when it would burst and each piece of it would an instant after form a ball of large size; these in turn would expand as soon as they had acquired a certain weight and velocity, and a moment after there would be hundreds and thousands of these balls in motion, all bounding down the steep side of the mountain.

While hundreds of these are exploding or just forming, other hundreds are of full size and are packing on rocks, dirt and all manner of rubbish, which becomes involved in the grand downward rush. Toward the lower part of their course the balls become so numerous that they bound and clash together so often that they are broken before they acquire any great size, and the whole avalanche is then a plunging, sliding mass of snow. The avalanche which knocked two houses to pieces and buried five persons, started but a few hundred yards above where the houses stood. It started at a bunch of rocks which projected fifteen or twenty feet above the general surface of the slope of the mountain. On these rocks the snow had fallen and accumulated to the depth of about three feet, hanging in places as snow is seen to do on the eaves of a house. From one of these rocks fell a bunch of snow which began to roll down the hill and the result was a destructive avalanche. Doubtless the avalanche which killed two sheep started in much the same way.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

After a continuous session of nearly twenty-nine hours, the United States Senate, by a vote of 39 yeas to 22 nays, tabled Mr Morton's resolution to admit P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana. Mr. Dorsch's resolution declaring John Mitchel ineligible to a seat in the English Parliament was passed by the House of Commons without a division. The motion for a new writ of election in Tipperary county was also carried without a division. The southern members of Congress have published an address to the people of the South urging them to be patient and to trust to the sense of justice of the country for a redress of any grievances they may have. Twenty more sugar plantations have been destroyed by the insurgents in Cuba. The war there seems to be one of destruction to property. It has just come to light that a woman, partly insane, has been confined all winter in a room in her husband's house in West Buxton, Me. part of the time being chained. When found she had hardly any clothes on her body and her legs and feet were badly frost bitten. The New Jersey Legislature appropriated $9,000.00 more for the Morris Plains Lunatic Asylum. By a coasting accident in Worcester, Mass., one man was killed and two girls seriously injured.

Two hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated by the Japanese government for expenditure in connection with the Philadelphia Centennial. The bill presented by the United States government for improving rivers and harbors appropriates $5,049,200 for this object.

An express train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad was thrown from the track and two cars were burned. Several passengers were injured, and the Savannah Opera Troupe lost all their baggage. S. J. R. McMillan, Republican, was elected United States Senator from Minnesota by a vote of 83 to 16, in the place of Alexander Ramsey. The new Senator is fifty years of age. The United States House of Representatives passed the Army Appropriation bill which appropriates $27,000,000. A match factory at Gothenburg, Sweden, took fire, and the flames spread with such rapidity that fifty employees were cut off from escape and perished in the flames.

The Paris municipal council has adopted a resolution declining the question of sending delegates to the Philadelphia Centennial exhibition. The report of the United States Ways and Means committee on the Pacific Mail investigation will charge Durham & King with perjury, and report that no money has been proven to have been paid to Congressmen. Roberta Grosse a girl 9 years of age, was committed in Boston for raising a certificate of stock of the Michigan Central railroad from one share to sixty, the original value of the same being $100, and the pretended value $4,800. Upon this well executed certificate $2,000 was obtained when the fraud was discovered.

Leo D. Kent committed suicide in Charleston, Mass. by cutting his throat. Gen. Alexis Noel, who was recently arrested on his arrival in Hayti, from St. Thomas, has been condemned to two years' imprisonment.

The Lehigh and Easton Railway Company of Pennsylvania petit on the Massachusetts Legislature to guarantee $5 000,000 of its first mortgage bonds on condition that it will carry all coal destined for Massachusetts at a rate of not over 1½ cents per ton per mile. Advices from Zanzibar report that a fleet of British men-of-war have bombarded and captured Port Mombazine, off the east coast of Africa. The engagement lasted five hours. Seventeen of the garrison were killed, and fifty wounded. Two slave ships were captured, with three hundred slaves on board. In a New York shanty two men drank a quart of whisky and then one of them murdered the other in a most brutal manner, by beating his brains out with a clear. John Mitchel has issued an address to the electors of Tipperary county, Ireland, presenting himself again as a candidate for Parliament. Phelps Olwell, a laborer in New York, surrendered himself to the police and confessed to having killed, as he claimed, in self-defense, a stranger supposed to be from London, Canada. An explosion in the Safety Fuse Works, at Redruth, Cornwall, England, caused the death of five girls. Four hundred and five Indians were killed and 217 were captured by United States troops in 1873. The heirs of the American citizens captured in the Virginius and killed are to receive $2,000 for each man killed. Edward Spangler, who was one of the persons sentenced to the Dry Tortugas for participating in the assassination conspiracy which resulted in the death of President Lincoln in 1865, died at the residence of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, near Bryantown, in Charles county, Md.

The religious excitement in Mexico continues intense, and an outbreak will no doubt take place. George Debaptiste, colored, famous in the ante-bellum days as conductor on the underground railroad, died in Detroit, aged sixty-four years. No vote a reward in the White House in 1841, and President Harrison died in his arms. The revolution in Venezuela has ended, the rebels giving up their arms and the leaders being allowed to leave the country unmolested. William J. Sharkey, the escaped murderer, was arrested in Havana on a charge of threatening to kill the captain and the purser of the steamship Crescent City.

A fire at Emporium, Pa., destroyed property valued at $70,000. The steamer Cora Bella, with 150 bales of cotton on board, has been burned. A fire in Somerset, Mass., destroyed buildings valued at $20,000. The United States House defeated the Tax and Tariff bill, and on motion of Mr. Dawes, passed a substitute taxing whisky to be made hereafter ninety cents a gallon, increasing the tax on tobacco from twenty to twenty-four cents a pound, on cigars from $5 to $7 per thousand, and on cigarettes from fifty to seventy-five per cent. The increase of twenty-five per cent. on the present duty on sugar and molasses, and the restoration of the ten per cent. duty on woolens, steel, and iron, are returned to the committee's bill. For the old debt and registered certificates of North Carolina, forty cents on the dollar is to be paid, for the funded internal improvement bonds, twenty-five cents on the dollar. The construction and special tax bonds are not included. The following interest is to be paid: For the first two years, two per cent., the next three years, three per cent., next five years, four per cent., next twenty years, five per cent. The Commissaries are showing much activity, and trouble is anticipated. Every effort is made to create and influence the workingmen by interested parties. Ex-Gov. Seymour, of New York, had a narrow escape from a severe accident, by rubbing in his eyes some sulphate of copper which he supposed was water.

The Conservative and Republican parties of Louisiana have agreed on a compromise which, it is hoped, will settle matters in the State.....Spain paid England as an indemnity for the Virginius outrage on British subjects £300 sterling for each white, and £300 sterling for each black man murdered.....The bill admitting Colorado and New Mexico as States passed the United States Senate..... The salt manufacturers in Saginaw Valley, Mich., are forming a combination to send annually one hundred thousand barrels of salt into the Syracuse market to undersell the manufacturers there, in retaliation for a similar course pursued by the Syracuse companies. ....Gov. Hartranft issued a warrant for the execution on Wednesday, the 24th day of March next, of Joseph Brown, convicted in Schuylkill county on the 15th of November, 1873, of the murder of Daniel M. Kraemer and Amelia his wife, and sentenced December 27, 1873, to be hanged. ....Westermire, who shot Gen. McCook in Colorado, has secured the $20,000 bail required by the supreme court, and is discharged from jail. ....Jane McClure, aged thirty-five, escaped from the Providence Lunatic Asylum. The next morning her terribly mangled remains were found at the crossing of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad.

A member of the North Carolina Legislature was expelled from that body for the use of blasphemous language. Thomas Murphy, a resident of Ansonia, Conn., has been arrested for murdering his wife, by striking her with an ax, because she asked him to get a pail of water. Another man supposed to be Bender, the murderer, has been arrested in the mountains of California. By a flood in Tennessee a number of buildings and bridges were swept away and much damage done. A frightful disaster occurred in St. Andrew's Catholic Church, New York. While services were being held, and the church filled, the wall of a building adjoining fell, crushing in the church roof, killing two persons instantly and seriously injuring over thirty more. The wall which fell was that of a burned building which had been left standing by itself. New York State alone has put in applications for space in the Centennial building equal to the full amount allowed the United States. A bill introduced in the New Jersey Legislature against kidnapping inflicts a punishment of twenty years' imprisonment and $20,000 fine for each offence. Another new planet has been discovered. The honor of discovering belongs to Peters.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr Windom, of Minnesota, said the expense of feeding the Indians might be great, but the expense of fighting them was greater.

The amendment authorizing the payment of $150,000 from the money in the treasury belonging to the Senecas Indians, for land on the north fork of the Canadian river, was thrown out by the committee.

The Senate agreed to the amendment appropriating $30 000 to liquidate such claims as the Indian reservations, California as are valid by virtue of a pre-emption or homestead entry.

The credentials of Messrs. Angus Cameron of Wisconsin, and Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, to represent those States for six years from March, 4, 1875, were read and placed on file.

The following bills were then read the third time and passed: The Indian Appropriation, the Military Academy, and the Pension Appropriation.

While the Post-office Appropriation bill was under discussion, Mr Thurman offered an amendment which was agreed to, providing that the *Congressional Record* shall be carried in the mails free of postage, which was still further amended by providing that all public documents already printed by either House of Congress may pass through the mails free, upon the frank of any member of Congress, until December 1, 1875.

An amendment reinstating the franking privilege as it formerly existed, was voted down by 32 yeas to 31 nays.

The following bills were passed: For the republication of the *Postal Office Gazette*, to print the report of Major Mosell, and to print 3,500 more copies of the memorial services on the death of Prof. S. F. B. Morse.

An amendment to the Military Academy bill providing that hereafter one-half the number of cadets be appointed, was laid on the table. Mr Morton, in discussing the question, stated that our theory of government was not intended to keep a standing army. Our theory was to be prepared for war by having a large number of properly educated officers, and the people could be relied on to make up the army.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill, the question being to strike out the clause in the House bill repealing the act which authorized the contract with the Pacific Mail Company.

The Senate refused to strike out the clause by a vote of 23 to 31.

The bill was then passed.

The House bill regulating the Quartermaster's department was passed.

The following amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were reported by the committee on appropriations, and were adopted: Increasing the amount for hire for quarters for officers and soldiers, safe keeping of stores, etc., from $1,400,000 to $1,800,000, increasing the amount for the manufacture of small arms from $75,000 to $100,000, appropriating $250,000 for repairing ordnance, protecting sea coast defenses, etc.

Mr Sherman submitted a section which provides that where States were charged for issues of arms and ordnance to preserve the Union during the war, the Secretary of War may credit the States with such amounts. Agreed to.

An amendment was agreed to authorizing the expenditure of $50 000 before the end of the present fiscal year for supplies, when it may be found of advantage to the government.

The bill was then reported from the committee of the whole to the Senate, and the bill passed.

Mr Windom, of Minnesota, presented a petition signed by 48,563 farmers of the Northwest asking for the improvement of the Red and Winnebagan rivers.

The House had admitting Colorado as a State in the Union was discussed at length, and eventually adopted by a vote of 43 to 13, after the following amendments had been added: One paying to the State five per cent. of the amount received from agricultural public lands sold by the United States government subsequent to the admission as a State, instead of prior and subsequent, as the section originally stood; that the section should not apply to any lands disposed of under the homestead act, or to any lands set apart for public uses; that it shall not affect mining lands; that the fifty sections of land to be reserved for public buildings should be selected with the President's approval.

The bill to admit New Mexico as a State was then up, and after adding the same amendments as the Colorado bill received, was passed by a vote of 31 to 11.

The Senate, after some debate on the bill in regard to counting the votes for President and Vice-President, adopted amendments appointing two tellers instead of one, providing that the certificates of the electoral voters shall be opened and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, that only such returns shall be counted as the two Houses, acting separately, shall decide to be true and valid, also striking out the clauses providing that any other questions pertinent to the object for which the Houses are assembled may be submitted and determined in the manner as questions may arise concerning the electoral votes. The bill was then passed by a vote of 23 to 29—notwithstanding seven Republicans voted with the Democrats against it.

House

Mr Ward, of Illinois, moved to strike out the third section, and sent up to be read a communication from manufacturers of matches, in favor of maintaining the stamp-tax on matches, as being a protection against foreign manufacturers. He said that no one felt the burden of the tax, that it yielded $1,200,000 in three months, and that it was wrong to strike it out.

The motion was agreed to, and tax remains.

The House after considerable discussion passed a bill which provides that every person who is the line of duty in military or naval service of the United States shall have lost a limb or sustained bodily injuries depriving him of the use of any of his limbs shall receive once every five years an artificial limb or an appliance to support and strengthen his disabled limb, under such regulations as the surgeon-general of the army may prescribe, that such artificial limb or appliance shall be furnished through the medical department of the army; and that the period of five years shall be held to commence with the filing of the first application after the 7th day of June in the year 1870, and that every person entitled under the laws of the United States to a pension on account of a leg or arm which is wholly disabled and cannot be rendered serviceable by any mechanical appliance shall be entitled to receive the same pension as if said leg or arm had been amputated at or above the knee or elbow. It also provides that all laws prohibiting the payment of pensions to the soldiers of the revolutionary war and the war of 1812, and to their widows, on account of their disloyalty, be and the same are hereby repealed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, which calls for $27,701,500.

On motion of Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, an amendment was inserted forbidding payment for any patent for the preservation of cloth from mildew or mildew.

The bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, a bill was passed which makes it the duty of United States Consuls at Chinese and Japanese ports to ascertain whether immigrants have entered into agreements for service in this country for lewd or improper purposes; and in such cases to refuse the requisite permit or certificate.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was passed. It calls for $6,000,000.

The Senate bill providing for a commission to obtain statistics on the alcoholic trade, with amendments extending the term to two years, providing that all the commissioners shall not be advocates of prohibitory legislation or total abstinence, and that no salary or expenses shall be allowed, was rejected. During the discussion it transpired that the temperance people were anxious to have something done by authority and were willing to pay all the expenses themselves.

On motion of Mr. Albright, of Pennsylvania, a bill was passed reorganizing the Quartermaster's department.

The department is to consist of one Quartermaster-General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; four assistant quartermasters-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, eight deputy quartermasters-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, fourteen quartermasters, with rank, pay, and emoluments of major of cavalry, and thirteen assistant quartermasters, with rank, pay, and emoluments of captains of cavalry. It also abolishes the grade of military storekeeper as soon as the present incumbents cease to occupy that position.

The House in Committee of the Whole having the Tariff bill under consideration adopted numerous amendments, the most important of which was one assessing a tax on incomes at the rate of three per cent. on all incomes between $3,000 and $10,000, and five per cent. on those over $10,000.

After the committee had reported the bill and amendments to the House, Mr Dawes addressed the Chair, and after stating that it was necessary to provide for the deficit in the Treasury, spoke of the impossibility of framing a bill which would satisfy all sections and interests and as he did not think this bill could be passed, he offered a substitute which provides for taxing whisky hereafter made ninety cents per gallon, and restoring the ten per cent on manufactured goods.

The bill was passed by a vote of 123 to 113.

Section one of the bill provides that a tax of ninety cents per gallon shall be collected on all distilled spirits hereafter produced.

Section two raises the tax on tobacco from twenty to twenty-four cents per pound, in cases the tax on cigars from five to six dollars per thousand, and on cigarettes from $2.50 to $2.75. But does not increase the tax on those already paid for under the previous law.

Section three increases the duty on all imported molasses and sugar twenty-five per cent., and of the drawback allowed on refined sugars exported, only one per cent. of the amount so allowed shall be retained by the United States.

Section four repeals the abatement of ten per cent. heretofore allowed on manufactured goods.

Section five provides that the increase of duty shall not affect any goods actually on shipboard on or before February 10th, 1875, nor in warehouses or public stores at the passage of the act.

Section six states that bolting cloths are to be admitted free and does away with the use of stamps on receipts in the passbooks of savings banks.

The House had a thirty-four hour session over what is known as the Force bill, being a bill to provide against the invasion of States, to prevent the subversion of authority and to maintain the securities of elections. All the session was consumed in dilatory motions by the Democrats, who opposed the bill.

The official report to the Austrian government respecting musical instruments at the Vienna Exposition, declares the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs to be "the most distinguished and praiseworthy instruments" of their class; praising in detail their power and resonance of tone, variety of combination and solo effects; fine power of expression, smooth, even and sympathetic tones, and thorough workmanship. They were awarded the first and highest medal. Other American organs in competition were declared to be far less meritorious, the tones and workmanship being both inferior. In comparison, it was said "Judged leniently, they do not rise above a respectable mediocrity." This was undoubtedly the most extensive, thorough and competent comparison of such instruments ever made.

THE WAY.—The Rev. Mr. M——, of Bathgate, came up to a street paver one day, and addressed him: "Eh, John, what's that you're at?" "Oh, I'm mending the ways of Bathgate!" "Ah, John, I've long been trying to mend the ways o' Bathgate, and they're no weel yet." "Weel, Mr. M., if you had tried my plan, and come doon to your knees, ye wad maybe hae come mair speed!"

THE AMERICAN ORGANS, advertised in another column, have the guaranty which comes from twenty five years of successful experiment, and from the well known high character of the manufacturers. They now offer entirely new styles, unsurpassed in quality and beauty.

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If a man wants a bottle of whisky, let him buy it and take it home like a man, and not sneak home with a bottle of "bitters," or "cordial," and pretend that it is medicine. If he wants a tonic that is something better than a temporary stimulant, he should get a bottle of Peruvian Syrup (an iron tonic), that will vitalize the blood and give durable strength to the system.—*Com.*

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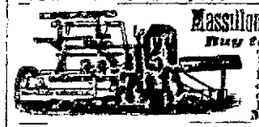

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